

7

state is the little Twayblade (*Listera Smallii*). This two-leaved dwarf, so small and delicate and hidden away beneath other plants, is likely to remain invisible to all eyes except those trained and alert for the perception of unusual plant forms. Its flowers are few, tiny and a dark purple in color.

Moss-lichen is a combination of moss and lichen. The moss (*Musci*) is a flowerless plant often growing on rocks and in moist places. They help to retain the water supply. Under favorable conditions the life of a moss plant seems to be endless. The male reproductive organs, antherida, are club-shaped and contain cells which afterward develop into antherozoids, these when liberated move about until they come in contact with the female reproductive organ, archegonium. The fertilized archegonium is then carried upward on a slender filament or seta, and now forms the fruit or capsule, usually closed by a lid. When ripe the capsule opens and liberates the spores. The capsules of many species being small sacs at the end of hair-like stalks, which rise in great numbers from a moss cushion. These capsules contain spores from each of which when sown there grows in a few days a tiny plant, the protonema a class of cryptogamous plants forming with the liverworts the group *Muscinae* or Bryophyta. New ones are continually springing from old shoots, so that in bogs the tops remain growing while the under-layers die and the deeper ones slowly change into peat.

8

The lichens, a fungus, attaches itself to the moss in Cranberry Glades forming what is commonly called moss-lichen but is rightly lichens as they are double plants, each made up of an intimate combination of alga and a fungus. The alga furnishes the food and the fungus protects the alga against the sun's rays and absorbs water. Lichens in many places form encrusting growths on rocks and stones, on the stems and branches of trees, on walls and fences and on the earth. They are common in every zone and in all altitudes. They propagate by spores developed in various ways from the component fungus, but with these the partner alga must be speedily associated. Another frequent mode of multiplication is by means of bloodbuds, which consist of a few algal-cells plus a separated portion of the fungus. The fruits of these are known as apothecia. The lichens of which there are 4,000 known species may be grey, yellow, brown, greenish, blue, or black and have neither roots or stems but have layers of variously shaped expansions called thalli. These plants not only make their chosen places of abode more beautiful, but they help pave the way for other forms of life. Growing as they do upon exposed rocks and in barren soil they secrete an acid which dissolves the rock and softens the soil, and in time when they decay and mix with the soil, they enrich it so that more highly-developed plants can grow there.

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CRANBERRY GLADES.

"Hidden away in the mountains near the western border of Pocahontas county, readily accessible from Richwood, W. Va., lies a bit of strangely fascinating country, the Cranberry Glades. Ever since the discovery of this interesting region, its natural features have attracted the attention of hunters, fishers, botanists, geologists, ornithologists and naturalists of every sort. The Glades proper and the adjoining mountain slopes comprise an area of some 300 acres. The entire section is remote, all in a semi-wild state, away from motor highways and all business and social centers.

"Reaching this isolated wonderland, one finds mute but unmistakable evidence of the relatively recent history of this region, a once magnificent spruce-birch forest destroyed by lumbermen some 30 years ago. The area is now (according to Dr. P. D. Strausbaugh, of the biological department of West Virginia university, one of the best authorities on the Cranberry Glades, who has visited and studied its flora and fauna) occupied by fire cherry, rhododendron and brambles with a liberal admixture of spruce and birch seedlings, all cooperating to lay the foundation of another forest. Decaying stumps and moss covered trunks lying where they fell, still reveal something of the luxuriant forest that stood there in previous generations.

"Orchids grow wild in the Cranberry Glades. Stories are told that from 27 to 77 different species are found. Scientists who have studied plant life there, however, say there are but three different species.

"Dr. Strausbaugh in his article relates: 'Orchids were abundant but only three species were represented. The beautiful blossoms of the snake-mouth orchid (*Pogonia ophioglossoides*) and those of the grass pink (*Calopogon pulchellus*) gave a lively touch to the somber color scheme, standing out like roseate gems against a dull background.

"The Glades are filled with bird life. Visitors, both scientists and laymen, have expressed the belief that every tree and bush has its quota. The woodland is made bewitching by the warblers. Dr. Strausbaugh states: 'The